

YOR

A yoke of mules outgoes a yoke of oxen, when set to work at the same time; for mules are swifter. *Broom.*
 To Yoke. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To bind by a yoke to a carriage.
 This Stetes promised to do, if he alone would yoke together two brazen-hoofed bulls, and, plowing the ground, sow dragons teeth. *L'Estrange.*
 Four milk-white bulls, the Thracian use of old, *Dryden.*
 Were yoked to draw his car of burnish'd gold.
 2. To join or couple with another.
 My name *Shakespeare.*
 Be yoked with his that did betray the best.
 Cadius, you are yoked with a lamb,
 That carries anger as the flint bears fire. *Shak. Jul. Cesar.*
 Seek not in Latian bands to yoke
 Our fair Lavinia. *Dryden's En.*
 3. To enslave; to subdue.
 These are the arms
 With which he yokes your rebellious necks;
 Razeth your cities. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To restrain; to confine.
 Men marry not; but chuse rather a libertine single life,
 than to be yoked in marriage. *Bacon.*
 The words and promises, that yoke
 The conqueror, are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*
 Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to yoke
 Over Hellespont bridg'd his way. *Milton.*
 Yoke-bell. *n. f.* A tree.
 Yoke-bell. *n. f.* [yoke and fellow, or mate.]
 Yoke-mate. *n. f.* [yoke and fellow, or mate.]
 1. Companion in labour.
 Yokefellows in arms, *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 Let us to France.
 2. Mate; fellow.
 You cannot think me fit
 To be th' yokefellow of your wit,
 Nor take one of so mean defects
 To be the partner of your parts. *Hudibras.*
 Before Toulon thy yoke-mate lies,
 Where all the live-long night he fights.
 Those who have most distinguished themselves by railing at
 the sex, very often chuse one of the most worthless for a companion
 and yokefellow. *Addison's Spectator.*
 Yolk. *n. f.* [See YELK.] The yellow part of an egg.
 Nature hath provided a large yolk in every egg, a great part
 whereof remaineth after the chicken is hatched; and, by a
 channel made on purpose, serves instead of milk to nourish the
 chick for a considerable time. *Ray on the Creation.*
 YON. *adj.* [jeon, Saxon.] Being at a distance within
 YONDER. *adj.* [jeon, Saxon.] Being at a distance within
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 Madam, yond young fellow swears he will speak with you.
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.
 Good mother, do not marry me to yon fool. *Shakespeare.*
 Would you not laugh to meet a great councillor of state in
 a flat cap, his gloves under his girdle, and yond haberdasher in a
 velvet gown furred with fables? *Ben. Jonson's Discoveries.*
 Tigranes, being encamped upon a hill with four hundred
 thousand men, discovered the army of the Romans, being not
 above fourteen thousand, marching towards him: he made
 himself merry with it, and said, yonder men are too many for
 an ambassage, and too few for a fight. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 For proof look up,
 And read thy lot in yon celestial sign. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
 Yon flow'ry arbors, yonder allies green.
 Let other swains attend the rural care,
 But nigh yon mountain let me tune my lays. *Pope.*
 YON. *adv.* At a distance within view. It is used when
 YONDER. *adv.* we direct the eye from another thing to the object.
 The fringed curtains of thine eyes advance,
 And say what thou see'st yond. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 First, and chiefest, with thee bring
 Him that yon soars on golden wings,
 Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,
 The cherub contemplation. *Milton.*
 Yonder are two apple-women scolding. *Arbutnot. and Pope.*
 YOND. *adj.* [I know not whence derived.] Mad; furious:
 perhaps transported with rage; under alienation of mind, in
 which sense it concurs with the rest.
 Then like a lion, which hath long time fought
 His robbed whelps, and at the last them found
 Amongst the shepherd fowls, then waxeth wood and yond;
 So fierce he laid about him. *Fairy Queen.*
 Nor those three brethren, Lombards, fierce and yond. *Fairy.*
 YORE, or of Yore. *adv.* [geogara, Saxon.]
 1. Long.
 Witness the burning altars, which he swore,
 And, guilty, heavens of his bold perjury;
 Which though he hath polluted oft and yore,
 Yet I to them for judgment just do fly. *Fairy Queen.*

YOU

2. Of old time; long ago.
 Thee bright-eyed Vestal long of yore
 To solitary Saturn bore. *Milton.*
 There liv'd, as authors tell, in days of yore,
 A widow somewhat old, and very poor. *Dryden.*
 In times of yore an ancient baron liv'd,
 Great gifts bestow'd, and great respect receiv'd.
 The dev'l was piqu'd such faintship to behold,
 And long'd to tempt him, like good Job of old;
 But Satan now is wiser than of yore,
 And tempts by making rich, not making poor. *Pope.*
 You. *pron.* [cop, rub, Saxon: the accusative of ge, ye.]
 1. The oblique case of ye.
 Ye have heard of the dispensation of the grace of God,
 which is given me to you ward. *Eph. iii. 2.*
 I thought to show you
 How easy 'twas to die, by my example,
 And hanfel fate before you. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
 2. It is used in the nominative; and though first introduced by
 corruption, is now established.
 You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
 Into her scornful eyes.
 3. It is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and
 is always used, except in solemn language.
 Madam, the fates withstand, and you
 Are destin'd Hymen's willing victim too. *Pope.*
 4. It is used indefinitely, as the French *on*.
 We pass'd by what was one of those rivers of burning matter:
 this looks, at a distance, like a new-plowed land; but as
 you come near it, you see nothing but a long heap of heavy dis-
 jointed clods. *Addison on Italy.*
 YOUNG. *adj.* [jong, yeong, Saxon; jong, Dutch.]
 1. Being in the first part of life; not old.
 Guests should be interlarded, after the Persian custom, by
 ages young and old. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
 He woos both high and low, both rich and poor,
 Both young and old. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*
 There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
 But in his motion like an angel sings,
 Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubims. *Shakespeare.*
 I firmly am resolv'd
 Not to bestow my youngest daughter,
 Before I have a husband for the elder. *Shakespeare.*
 Thou old and true Menenius,
 Thy tears are faster than a younger man's.
 And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 He ordain'd a lady for his prize,
 Generally praiseful, fair and young, and still'd in house-
 wiferies. *Chapman.*
 In timorous deer he hanfels his young paws,
 And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws.
 Nor need'st by thy daughter to be told,
 Though now thy spry blood with age be cold,
 Thou hast been young. *Dryden.*
 When we say a man is young, we mean that his age is yet
 but a small part of that which usually men attain to: and
 when we denominate him old, we mean that his duration
 is run out almost to the end of that which man do not usually
 exceed.
 It will be but an ill example to prove, that dominion, by
 God's ordination, belonged to the eldest son; because Jacob
 the youngest here had it.
 From earth they rear him struggling now with death,
 And Nestor's youngest stops the vents of breath. *Pope.*
 2. Ignorant; weak.
 Come, elder brother, thou art too young in this. *Shakespeare.*
 3. It is sometimes applied to vegetable life.
 There be trees that bear best when they begin to be old,
 as almonds; the cause is, for that all trees that bear must have
 an oily fruit; and young trees have a more watry juice, and
 less concocted. *Bacon.*
 YOUNG. *n. f.* The offspring of animals collectively.
 The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,
 That it had its head bit off by its young. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 So many days my eyes have been with young;
 So many weeks ere the poor fools will rear. *Shakespeare.*
 The eggs dispos'd their callous young,
 The reason why birds are oviparous, and lay eggs, but do
 not bring forth their young alive, is because there might be
 more plenty. *Mor's Antidote against Abuse.*
 Not to her young; for their unequal line
 Was heroes make, half human, half divine;
 Their earthly mold obnoxious was to fate,
 Th' immortal part assum'd immortal state. *Dryden.*
 Those insects, for whose young nature hath not made pro-
 vision of sufficient sustenance, do themselves gather and lay
 up in store for them. *Ray on the Creation.*
 YOUNGISH. *adj.* [from young.] Somewhat young.
 She let her second room to a very genteel youngish man. *Tat.*
 YOUNGLING. *n. f.* [from young; yeongling, Saxon.] Any
 creature in the first part of life. *More*

YOU

More dear unto their God, than younglings to their dam.
 Youngling, thou canst not love so dear as I. — *Fairy Queen.*
 — Grey beard, thy love doth freeze. *Shakespeare.*
 When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreason-
 able to infer, they suckle their younglings with milk. *Brown.*
 Encourag'd thus she brought her younglings nigh. *Dryden.*
 The stately beast the two Tyrreidae bred,
 Snatch'd from his dam, and the tame youngling fed. *Dryden.*
 YOUNGLY. *adv.* [from young.]
 1. Early in life.
 Say we read lectures to you,
 How youngly he began to serve his country,
 How long continu'd, and what stock he springs of. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Ignorantly; weakly.
 You'nger. *adj.* [from young.] A young person. In con-
 You'nger. *adj.* tempt.
 How like a younker or a prodigal
 The scarfed bark parts from her native bay,
 Hug'd and embraced by the trumpet wind. *Shakespeare.*
 What, will you make a younker of me? shall I not take
 mine ease in mine inn, but I shall to have my pocket pick'd.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.
 See how the morning opes her golden gates,
 And takes her farewell of the glorious sun:
 How well resembles it the prime of youth,
 Trimm'd like a younker prancing to his love. *Shakespeare.*
 Fame tells, by age fame reverend grown,
 That Phoebus gave his chariot to his son;
 And whilst the younker from the path declines,
 Admiring the strange beauty of the signs,
 Proud of his charge, he drove the fiery horse,
 And would outdo his father in his course.
 The younker, who at nine and three,
 Drinks with his lifters milk and tea,
 From breakfast reads till twelve o'clock,
 Burnet and Heylin, Hobbes and Locke. *Prior.*
 YOUNGTH. *n. f.* [from young.] Youth. Obsolete.
 The mournful mists in mirth now lift ne mask,
 As the was wont in youngth and summer days. *Spenser.*
 YOUR. *pronoun.* [eoep, Saxon.]
 1. Belonging to you. It is used properly when we speak to more
 than one, and ceremoniously and customarily when to only
 one.
 Either your unparagoned mistress is dead, or she's outprized
 by a trifle. *Shakespeare.*
 2. YOUR is used in an indeterminate sense.
 Every true man's apparel fits your thief: if it be too little
 for your thief, your true man thinks it big enough. If it be
 too big for your thief, your thief thinks it little enough; so
 every true man's apparel fits your thief.
 There is a great affinity between coins and poetry, and your
 medallist and critick are much nearer related than the world
 imagine.
 A disagreement between these seldom happens, but among
 your antiquaries and schoolmen. *Penton on the Clafficks.*
 3. YOURS is used when the substantiv goes before or is under-
 stood; as this is your book, this book is yours.
 Pray for this man and for his issue,
 Whole heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
 And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 That done, our day of marriage shall be yours,
 One feast, one house, one mutual happiness. *Shakespeare.*
 This kiss, if it durst speak,
 Would stretch thy spirits up into the air:
 Conceive and fare thee well. — *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 Behold another day break in the east.
 He is forthwith, if e'er those eyes of yours
 Behold another day break in the east. *Shakespeare.*
 While the sword this monarchy secures,
 'Tis manag'd by an abler hand than yours. *Dryden.*
 My wealth, my city and myself are yours. *Dryden.*
 It is my employment to revive the old of past ages to the present
 as it is yours to transmit the young of the present to the future.
 YOUNGSELF. *n. f.* [your and self.] You, even you; ye, not
 others.
 If it stand as you yourself still do,
 Within the eye of honour; be assur'd,
 My purse, my person, my extremest means,
 Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakespeare.*
 O heavens!
 If you do love old men, if you sweet sway
 Allow obedience, if your selves are old,
 Make it your cause. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

YUX

YOUTH. *n. f.* [jeoguth, Saxon.]
 1. The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; the
 time from fourteen to twenty eight.
 But could youth last, and love still breed,
 Had joys no date, and age no need;
 Then these delights my mind might move,
 To live with thee, and be thy love. *Shakespeare.*
 See how the morning opes her golden gates,
 And takes her farewell of the glorious sun;
 How well resembles it the prime of youth,
 Trimm'd like a younker, prancing to his love. *Shakespeare.*
 His starry helm unbuckled show'd him prime
 In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton.*
 The solidity, quantity, and strength of the aliment is to be
 proportioned to the labour or quantity of muscular motion,
 which in youth is greater than any other age. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A young man.
 Siward's son,
 And many unrough youths even now,
 Proffer their first of manhood. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 If this were seen,
 The happiest youth viewing his progress through,
 What perils past, what crosses to endure,
 Would shut the book and sit him down and die. *Shakespeare.*
 About him exercis'd heroic games
 Th' unarmed youth of heav'n. *Milton.*
 O'er the lofty gate his art embos'd
 Androgæus' death, and off'rings to his ghost;
 Sev'n youths from Athens yearly sent, to meet
 The fate appointed by revenged Crete. *Dryden.*
 The pious chief
 A hundred youths from all his train elects,
 And to the Latian court their course directs. *Dryden.*
 3. Young men. Collectively.
 As it is fit to read the best authors to youth first, so let them
 be of the openest and clearest; as Livy before Sallust, Sidney
 before Donne. *Ben. Jonson.*
 The graces put not more exactly on
 Th' attire of Venus, when the ball she won,
 Than that young beauty by thy care is dress'd,
 When all your youth prefers her to the rest. *Waller.*
 YOUTHFUL. *adj.* [youth and full.]
 1. Young.
 Our army is dispers'd already:
 Like youthful steers unyok'd they took their course,
 East, west, north, south. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
 There, in a heap of slain, among the rest,
 Two youthful knights they found beneath a load oppress'd
 Of slaughter'd foes. *Dryden.*
 2. Suitable to the first part of life.
 Here be all the pleasures
 That fancy can beget on youthful thoughts,
 When the fresh blood grows lively, and returns
 Brisk as the April buds in primrose season. *Milton.*
 In his years were teen,
 A youthful vigour and autumnal green. *Dryden.*
 The nymph surveys him, and beholds the grace
 Of charming features, and a youthful face. *Pope.*
 3. Vigorous as in youth.
 How is a good Christian animated by a steadfast belief of an
 everlasting enjoyment of perfect felicity, such as, after mil-
 lions of millions of ages is still youthful and flourishing, and in-
 viting as at the first? no wrinkles in the face, no grey hairs
 on the head of eternity.
 YOUTHFULLY. *adv.* [from youthful.] In a youthful manner.
 YOUTHLY. *adj.* [from youth.] Young; early in life. Obso-
 lete.
 True be thy words, and worthy of thy praise,
 That warlike feats dost highest glorify,
 Therein have I spent all my youthly days,
 And many battles fought and many frays. *Fairy Queen.*
 YOUTHY. *adj.* [from youth.] Young; youthful. A bad
 word.
 The scribbler had not genius to turn my age, as indeed I am
 an old maid, into rallery, for affecting a youthier turn than
 is consistent with my time of day. *Spectator.*
 YOUTHY. *part.* [y and yight, from pitch.] Fixed.
 That same wicked wight
 His dwelling has low in a hollow cave,
 Far underneath a craggy cliff yight,
 Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenser.*
 YUCK. *n. f.* [joeken, Dutch.] Itch.
 YULE. *n. f.* [jeol, yeol, yehul, Saxon.] The time of Christ-
 mas.
 YUX. *n. f.* [jeox, Saxon.] The hiccough.